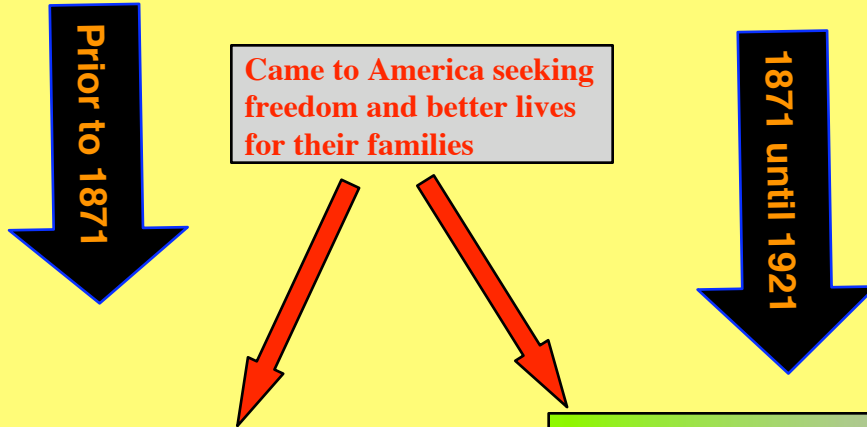


The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the nation grew and changed from the end of Reconstruction through the early twentieth century by a) explaining the relationship among territorial expansion, westward movement of the population, new immigration, growth of cities, and the admission of new states to the Union.

Immigrants flock to America

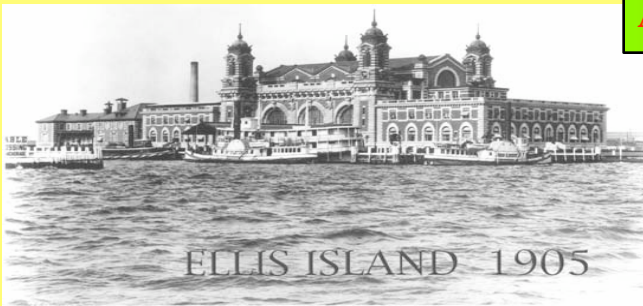


In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, economic opportunity, industrialization, technological change, and immigration fueled American growth and expansion.

Immigrants contributions to the industrial growth of America. Chinese workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in textile and steel mills in the Northeast, the clothing industry in New York City, and Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East. They often worked for very low pay and in dangerous working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.

Most immigrants to America came from **northern and western Europe** (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden).

Most immigrants came from **southern and eastern Europe** (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, and present-day Hungary and Yugoslavia), as well as **Asia** (China and Japan).



ELLIS ISLAND 1905



During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through Ellis Island in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the Statue of Liberty, standing nearby, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.